ADDRESS

OF THE

DEWAN OF MYSORE

TO THE

REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

19th October 1907.

GENTLEMEN,

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you, in the name of His Highness the Maharaja, to another session of the Representative Assembly, and to lay before you a short account of the administration of the State during the past official year and of the more important of the measures that are proposed to be taken up during the present year.

Measures for improving Administrative Efficiency.

2. In my last address I referred to certain measures adopted in the earlier months of the official year 1906-07 for securing greater efficiency in the administration. These were (1) the revival of the system of competitive examinations for the Civil Service, (2) the laying down of rules for the selection of men for appointment as Amildars and Deputy Amildars, (3) modifications in the rules relating to the recruitment of Shekdars or Revenue Inspectors, (4) the issue of revised rules for regulating the appointment and promotion of ministerial officers in the Revenue department and (5) the grant of increased powers to the Revenue Commissioner. I shall now proceed to briefly describe the action that has since been taken in the same direction.

School for Shekdars or Revenue Inspectors.

3. A school for training Shekdars in surveying, drawing and minor engineering was opened at Bangalore. Forty-one students were trained and passed out of the school during the year, and a second batch of forty-six are now under training.

Educational test for Patels or Village Headmen.

4. A simple educational test has been prescribed for Patels or village headmen. The whole question of reconciling the hereditary principle in the case of village officers with the requirements of an efficient public service is under

consideration in connection with the Village Offices Bill now before the Legislative Council.

5. Rules for regulating appointments and promotions in the ministerial branches of departments other than the Revenue department have been drafted on the lines of the rules for the Revenue department and are now under consideration.

6. The Civil Service Rules were further revised so as to equalize the prospects of persons appointed from the lower ranks of the public service with those of the men recruited by competition.

Training of Assistant Commissioners in Treasury work.

7. A scheme has recently been sanctioned for giving a training to Assistant Commissioners in the details of Treasury work and procedure before they are put in charge of Treasuries. In regard to ministerial appointments in the Treasury, the passing of the Accounts test has been prescribed as a necessary qualification.

Training of Amildars in Survey work.

8. A scheme for giving a training in the elements of survey work to all candidates for appointment as Amildars and Deputy Amildars is under consideration. The re-survey operations which are now in progress have brought to light the fact that the systematic inspection and maintenance of survey boundary marks has been greatly neglected by Revenue Officers of all grades. This is to a great extent due to ignorance on the part of many Revenue Officers of the elements of surveying and to their inability to read the survey maps. The rules for the training of Assistant Commissioners provide for their being trained in survey work; and in the Shekdari school, the Shekdars are also taught surveying. It is proposed that similar training should be given to Amildars and Deputy Amildars also.

Sorting of Records.

9. A set of rules had been laid down in the year 1903 for the sorting of records in Taluk and District offices, and the work has been going on since then. But owing to the want of a guiding hand for co-ordinating the work of the different offices, the progress made has been slow and the work turned out unsatisfactory. An Assistant Commissioner has recently been placed on special duty for supervising this work in the several District and Taluk offices.

Commissioner of Stamps.

10. In order to exercise supervision over the stamp revenue which has been showing a steady decline and to see to a stricter enforcement of the stamp laws than heretofore, a Commissioner of Stamps, and, under him Inspectors of Stamps have been appointed.

Revenue Commissioner's control over Treasuries.

11. The Revenue Commissioner, as the head of the Revenue department, has been made responsible for the efficient administration of the Treasuries, the Comptroller's responsibility being, as in British India, confined to audit and accounts.

Appointment of Financial Secretary.

12. Towards the close of the year the Comptroller was appointed *ex-officio* Financial Secretary to Government. This has resulted in greater attention being paid to codal rules and closer scrutiny being exercised over the expenditure of public funds. In my last address I referred to the amalgamation of the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts with that of the Comptroller. This arrangement has been in force since January last and has tended to greater independence of audit in connection with the working of the largest spending department of Government.

Institution of a Legislative Council

13. I now come to the most important measure adopted during the past year and one affecting the constitution of the State, a measure also which had been frequently urged upon Government by the members of this Assembly; it is the institution of a Legislative Council for the State.

14. The elaboration of all legislative measures has hitherto formed a part of the duties of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja consisting of the Dewan and two Councillors, and though no doubt such measures have had in the past every consideration and attention bestowed upon them by successive Dewans and Councillors, it was felt that the character and composition of the Council, the smallness of its numbers and the want of publicity in its proceedings did not permit of legislative measures being considered as fully and from as many points of view as was desirable.

15. His Highness has accordingly been pleased to enlarge the Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations by associating with it a certain number of official and non-official gentlemen who could bring their practical experience and knowledge of local conditions and requirements to bear on the discussion of legislative measures.

16. I am aware that there is a strong feeling that the elective principle should have been recognized in the selection of non-official members for the Legislative Council, and that the Representative Assembly which has been in existence for over twenty-five years should have been given the privilege of electing members to the Council. I can assure you that this will not be long in coming, and that

the same spirit of generosity in which His Highness has spontaneously instituted a Legislative Council will prompt him to give you this valued privilege in due time.

17. The Council came into existence on the 22nd June 1907. It has met twice since the beginning of the current year, and, as you are no doubt aware from the published Proceedings, several important bills are engaging its attention.

Village Panchayets.

18. I may here refer to another measure, the consideration of which His Highness has been pleased to sanction, and which, if worked successfully, will be the means of reviving the ancient system of village self-government, the decadence, and even disappearance, of which is being deplored on all sides. It is proposed, as a first step towards restoring village autonomy, to entrust the repair and maintenance of village tanks and the control of the funds assigned for the purpose to Village Panchayets, composed of the Village officials and members elected by the general body of villagers.

Abolition of Halat or Excise Duty on Arecanut.

19. You may remember that last year I referred to the question of abolishing the Halat being then under consideration. You are all aware that it has been found possible to order its abolition and to give effect to the measure from the beginning of this year. I need not recapitulate in detail the reasons that led the Government to make up its mind to abolish this tax. The decadence of the supari industry and the necessity for relieving it of the burden of this impost had been urged for many years past. The subject engaged the serious attention of Government about sixteen years ago, and as the outcome of the investigations made by the special officer deputed to study and report on the supari problem, some relief was given to the industry in the year 1896 by a reduction of assessment on supari gardens. But the Halat remained, and the relief could be only partial so long as this objectionable and burdensome impost continued. Various considerations, however, chief among which was the doubt as to the State's ability to forego 3½ lakhs of its ordinary revenue without causing serious dislocation in its finances, stood in the way of abolishing this tax. During the past year the financial situation was very carefully gone into on the lines indicated in my last address, and it was found that after giving up the Halat revenue it was possible with economical management to balance the ordinary revenue and expenditure. His Highness the Maharaja was thus in a position to give effect to his long-cherished desire to repeal this tax which had pressed so heavily on the chief industry of the malnad portions of the State.

20. The abolition of the Halat and the liberal policy that has been adopted during the revision of the settlement, now in progress, in regard to the assessment on gardens, will, the Government trust, enable the areca grower to regain his lost position, and thus contribute to the prosperity of a considerable section of the population.

Other Measures.

21. Other measures of importance calculated to advance the well-being of the people, which were introduced during the past official year, or for which sanction has been accorded since the close of the year, will be dwelt upon in detail in their proper places, but I may briefly indicate them here. They are the constitution of a Department of Public Health for the State; the formation of a Civil Veterinary Department; the raising of the pay of school masters in village schools all round with a view to bring it up within the next year or two to a minimum of Rs. 10; the introduction of Kindergarten and Manual Training in the schools of the State; and the abolition of fees in the Lower Primary and Upper Primary classes of Village Elementary Vernacular Schools throughout the State.

Retrenchments.

22. These useful measures entailing additional cost, as also the abolition of the Halat which has reduced the revenue by 3½ lakhs, have been rendered possible, to a great extent, by the economies effected and under contemplation in the various departments of Government. In my address last year, I alluded to the appointment of a committee to consider the possibilities of retrenchments in the various departments and to submit proposals for reducing expenditure to the minimum compatible with efficiency. The Committee had a very unpopular work to do, but they have done it fearlessly and with a single eye to promoting the best interests of the State and of the taxpayer. Orders have already been passed on the Committee's proposals in regard to the Judicial, Registration and Excise departments, and the retrenchments effected in these departments have resulted in a reduction of expenditure to the extent of more than a lakh of rupees. The Committee's proposals in regard to the Geological, Public Works and certain other departments are now before Government. The Revenue department has not yet been taken up, but it has already been found possible to reduce the number of Sub-Divisions or Assistant Commissioner's charges from 20 to 17, and thereby secure an annual saving of Rs. 16,000. Last year I referred to certain retrenchments made in the Archæological department. Further reductions in the establishment of this department to the extent of Rs. 6,500 a year have been ordered during the year. The Retrenchment Committee

have also been instructed to examine and report on the possibilities of increasing the revenue in the several departments. The measures proposed by them and accepted by Government in regard to the Registration and Excise departments are expected to bring in an additional revenue of a quarter of a lakh a year.

Finance.—Accounts for 1906-07.

23. I now come to the general subject of the finances of the State. The Budget estimates of the year provided for a total revenue of Rs. 2,47,92,000 and a total expenditure of Rs. 2,47,72,000, so as to leave a small revenue surplus of Rs. 20,000. The preliminary accounts of the year now made up show that the revenue was Rs. 2,86,800 more and the expenditure Rs. 80,600 less than what was anticipated, thus leaving a revenue surplus of Rs. 3,87,400. This improvement was mainly contributed by (1) State Railways (Rs. 1,20,000), (2) sale of water to gold mines (Rs. 60,000), (3) Land Revenue (Rs. 1,11,000), (4) Excise (Rs. 77,000) and lapses of budget grants (Rs. 2,54,000). These were counterbalanced to some extent by decreases under Forests (Rs. 15,000), Stamps (Rs. 42,000) and Mining Revenue (Rs. 1,65,000).

24. I have said that Rs. 3,87,400 was the revenue surplus. The real surplus of the year, however, was considerably larger, but a portion of it was set apart for a special purpose and has been shown in the accounts under the head of expenditure although it represents money actually saved. I refer to the net receipts from the Cauvery Power Scheme amounting to Rs. 15,54,000 which has been set apart towards strengthening the cash reserve, and the sum of rupees two lakhs set apart as a reserve against famine. Including these amounts the actual surplus was Rs. 21,41,000 against Rs. 10,55,000 in the preceding year.

25. Comparing the accounts of the year 1906-07 with those of the year 1905-06, you will see from the statements placed in your hands that the total receipts were Rs. 2,50,79,000 against Rs. 2,41,95,000 in 1905-06, and the total expenditure, not including therein the appropriation of the net revenue from the Cauvery Power Scheme and the famine reserve grant, was Rs. 2,29,37,000 against Rs. 2,31,40,000. Thus the receipts were Rs. 8,83,000 more and the expenditure Rs. 2,03,000 less than in 1905-06.

26. Land Revenue brought in Rs. 9,29,000 more, a portion of the revenue suspended in the year 1905-06 and other arrears having been collected in addition to the normal demand; Excise gave an increase of Rs. 1,33,000,

Sayer Customs Rs. 42,000, Bethamangala Water Works Rs. 75,000, State Railways Rs. 61,000 and the Cauvery Power Scheme Rs. 1,02,000, due to the increased rate of £24 per horse-power recovered in respect of power supplied from the First Installation during nine months of the year. Against these, Stamp Revenue has decreased by Rs. 30,000, the Mining Revenue by Rs. 1,45,000, owing to smaller output of gold in some of the mines, and the Forest Revenue by Rs. 2,06,000 of which Rs. 80,000 is under Timber, the operations not having been carried out to the full extent owing to the dearth of labourers in the Manganese area. It is expected that when the final adjustments in the accounts have been made there will be some improvement in the figures under Forest Revenue.

27. On the expenditure side, the decrease of Rs. 2,03,000 is mainly due to the Public Works grant in 1906-07 having been less than in the previous year and to savings in the grant. The other important variations are, an increase of Rs. 1,33,000 under Land Revenue due to payment of potgi in arrears and some additional charges under Establishment; a decrease of Rs. 1,32,000 under Forests, due to the absence of Khedda charges in 1906-07 and to restriction of Timber operations; a decrease of Rs. 1,37,000 under Government Houses, owing to the absence of special expenditure, such as that incurred in 1905-06 in connection with the Royal Visit, and an increase of Rs. 76,000 under charges for pension.

Government Surplus.

28. The nature of the Government surplus and the causes of its depletion in recent years were fully explained in my Address to you last year. Briefly, it is the excess of the assets of the State over the liabilities, not including in the former the considerable outlay on public or reproductive works. The balance at the beginning of 1905-06 was Rs. 43,49,000, which increased to Rs. 54,04,000 at the close of that year. The balance at the close of 1906-07 according to the preliminary accounts stood at Rs. 75,47,000, which shows a saving of 32 lakhs in two years.

Budget Estimates for 1907-08.

29. The Budget Estimates for 1907-08 provide for a total revenue of Rs. 2,44,40,000 and a total expenditure of Rs. 2,44,00,000, including under this head a famine grant of two lakhs and the appropriation of the Cauvery Power surplus. This leaves a small revenue surplus of Rs. 40,000. The figures will be best understood by a reference to Appendix C, in which, for facility of comparison, only net figures have been taken for the Cauvery Power Scheme and Railways, special items of expenditure have been separated from the ordinary Civil expenditure and the loss of Land Revenue in

Budget Estimates for 1907-08.

1905-06 has been allowed for on the charge side. It will be seen from this statement that the total estimated revenue of the year is less than that of the two previous years by eight lakhs. There is a deficiency of Rs. 1,34,000 under the ordinary revenues, but when it is remembered that from the beginning of 1907-08, the Government have remitted the supari Halat which brought in Rs. 3,68,000 in 1906-07, it is really a matter for congratulation that the deficiency is not much more. This favourable result is due in part to temporary causes, such as the expected collection of a portion of the suspensions granted in 1905-06 and of ordinary arrears if the seasonal conditions continue to be favourable, and the realization in the current year of certain sums of interest which were due last year. If these temporary causes are eliminated, the deficiency in the ordinary revenue will be Rs. 3,41,000, which indicates an improvement of Rs. 27,000 in the heads of revenue other than Sayer Customs. There is a large decline of Rs. 5,30,000 in the net income from the Cauvery Power Installations, as the period of high contract rates for the supply of power expired with 1906-07. The revenue from this source is, however, expected to recover to some extent when the Third Installation which is now in progress has been completed. There has been a gradual fall in the Mining revenue since 1905-06. As most of the special items of expenditure incurred by Government in the shape of contributions to Municipalities, capital outlay on railways and other useful public works are now met from this source, the contraction of this revenue, if it should continue, will be a matter for some anxiety. Further retrenchments in expenditure are, however, possible, and the steady development of the mineral and other resources of the State may fairly be counted on to more than counterbalance this temporary falling off.

30. On the expenditure side there is a special item of Rs. 3,99,000, which includes Rs. 2 lakhs out of the promised grant of five lakhs to the Tata Research Institute, one lakh for the completion of the Statue and Busts of His Highness the late Maharaja, and Rs. 41,000 for starting Kindergarten and Manual Training in the State. Further capital outlay on the State Railways has claimed three lakhs and a half. As most of the important extraordinary Public Works undertaken in recent years have now been practically completed, it has been found possible to reduce the Public Works grant by three lakhs. The total Civil Expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 2,30,000 in comparison with the previous year's figures, but a large portion of this excess is due to the margin of safety which must be

allowed between accounts and budget figures; there has also been a progressive increase of expenditure under certain heads of account due to their natural growth.

31. The special feature of the Budget is, however, the provision of funds for inaugurating the new schemes to which I have already referred, *viz.*, the constitution of a Health department and a Veterinary department, the improvement of the pay of Primary School teachers, and the abolition of fees in Primary classes of Village Schools. The total amount provided for these schemes in the current year is Rs. 60,000. It is gratifying to the Government to have been able to take the initial steps in these directions this year in spite of the remission of the supari Halat. When full effect is given to these schemes they will involve an annual additional expenditure of two lakhs.

Cash Balance.

32. The Opening Cash Balance of the year was Rs. 99,06,000, out of which Rs. 14,64,000 was invested in the beginning of the year in Government of India securities of the nominal value of Rs. 15 lakhs. Provision has been made for the grant of the usual loans and advances, including loans to Municipalities. The amount that the Government can advance to local bodies to assist them in carrying out schemes of sanitation and other useful projects is necessarily limited, and must depend to a great extent upon the punctuality with which these bodies discharge their existing obligations, so that the funds set free in one direction may be made available in another. It is a matter for regret that this obligation on the part of our debtors is not fully recognised, and that they often come up with applications, which Government are naturally not in a position to entertain, to be excused the repayment of the loans obtained by them.

33. The third Installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme will be completed this year out of the balance of the four per cent loan raised in 1906-07. The year is expected to close with a Cash Balance of Rs. 93,50,000.

General condition of Finances.

34. The liability of the State on account of Savings Bank Deposits has been reduced by the operation of the changes made in the rules last year, from Rs. 95,34,000 on the 1st July 1906 to Rs. 70,04,000 on the 1st July 1907. The liability on account of the State Life Insurance Fund has slightly increased, from Rs. 13,70,000 to Rs. 14,61,000. In my address last year I explained how, during the seven years preceding the year 1905-06, on account of the acceptance of Savings Bank deposits without limit and the expansion of the Insurance business, the State's liabilities under these heads had risen from about 34 lakhs to over a crore, and how on the other hand, on account

of the large outlay on such works as the Cauvery Installation Scheme, the Bethamangala Water-Supply, the Marikanave Reservoir, and the reconstruction of the Mysore Palace, the Government surplus had dwindled down from Rs. 1,39,53,000 on the 1st July 1898, to Rs. 43,49,000 on the 1st July 1905. On the latter date it may be said that the Government had barely sufficient funds of their own to carry on the ordinary Treasury transactions, and there was hardly any surplus fund to meet any such emergent demand as famine relief or the other heavy periodical charges which the State has to meet from time to time. An approach to financial stability has now been made by limiting the extent of the liability on account of Savings Bank Deposits and by adding 32 lakhs to the reserve funds during the past two years. For a few years to come, the Government have decided to lay by two lakhs of rupees a year as an insurance against famine, and the net income from the Cauvery Power Installations, amounting to about ten lakhs, towards the replenishment of the balance, so that it may not be necessary to resort to borrowing when the State is called upon to meet a heavy demand in future either for famine relief or for reproductive expenditure such as for the construction of railways.

35. From what I have said you will see that the main features of the financial policy of the State at present are, first, the adoption of measures for improving the revenue; secondly, measures for checking the expenditure; and thirdly, strengthening the reserves by setting apart for the purpose, for a few years, the net receipts from the Cauvery Power Scheme, and laying by a certain sum every year as a reserve against famine.

Agriculture, Season and Rainfall.

36. I now turn to the subject of agriculture, season and rainfall. The year 1905-06 was one of very low rainfall, and even in the beginning of 1906-07 considerable anxiety was felt as the rains held off for a time; but there were unusually heavy showers in the months of August and September, which more than made up for the deficiency. Although the rains were not quite seasonable, the agricultural outlook was far better than in the preceding two years and the out-turn of crops showed corresponding improvement. Nevertheless, prices have not fallen but have remained practically stationary. This apparently strange phenomenon is not peculiar to the State, and is attributable to economic causes of far-reaching influence. It must, however, have been of benefit to the agriculturist and compensated him to some extent for the deficient harvests of the previous years.

37. Owing to the favourable character of the seasons, the area under occupation, which had been reduced by 32,592 acres in the previous year, again rose from 6,735,115 acres to 6,774,764 or by 39,649 acres.

38. This year the rainfall from the South-west monsoon has been more than the average but not very well-distributed, the heavy showers at the beginning of the season having been succeeded by very deficient rainfall. This caused some anxiety, but the rains we had last month and in the beginning of this month have averted what threatened to be a serious situation.

39. The Marikanave works are practically complete, and water can now be supplied to all the lands. Government have tentatively sanctioned for this tract a system of levying differential water rates with reference to the nature of the crops which the occupants desire to raise and the quantity of water required for such crops. From the nature of the soil and the fact that the ryots of this tract are unaccustomed to wet cultivation, it will be some time before wet cultivation establishes itself in the whole of the irrigable area.

Fruit Culture.

40. You will be interested to learn that Mr. M. J. Paul, a fruit-grower from Victoria in Australia, has been granted two pieces of land near Bangalore, measuring altogether about 34 acres, for fruit culture. The whole area has been planted up with vines, oranges, peaches, apricots, figs, cherries and plums of superior varieties. The prospects of this enterprise appear so encouraging that Mr. Paul has already been able to induce a syndicate, consisting mostly of Indian gentlemen, to take up the concern; and if it succeeds, as it promises to do, it will be of great value to the fruit-growing industry which is so conspicuous a feature of Bangalore, by introducing foreign varieties of fruit and demonstrating improved methods of fruit culture. The syndicate has also been granted about 600 acres of land under the Marikanave tank for the same purpose.

Minimum area of land for coffee cultivation.

41. In regard to the grant of lands for coffee cultivation, an important change in the rules has been recently ordered. It had been often urged on the attention of the Government by the ryots in the malnad, both at the meetings of this Assembly and on other occasions, that the rule fixing the minimum area of lands to be given out for coffee cultivation at 15 acres was attended with hardship in the case of the poorer ryots. After careful consideration the Government have decided that the minimum may, subject to certain conditions, be reduced to 5 acres.

Sericulture.

42. Special attention is being paid to the silk industry for which, I think, there is a great future in the State.

The system of employing Sericultural Inspectors who, after receiving a training at Tata's Silk Farm, were required to visit the different silk growing centres and instruct the growers in improved methods of silk-worm rearing, has not proved quite as successful as was anticipated, and has been given up. It was considered that a better system would be to get men actually engaged in the silk industry to attend Tata's farm for receiving a course of instruction there. Arrangements will accordingly be made to build a lecture and demonstration hall in connection with the Farm, to provide the pupils with accommodation and to give scholarships to such of them as show an aptitude for learning. The Sericultural Inspectors have been reverted to the Education department, but they are required to train, out of school hours, the silk worm rearers in the locality.

Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition.

43. Another measure calculated to promote the improvement of the indigenous arts and industries, is the holding of an annual Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Mysore during the Dasara season, at which agricultural and industrial products of the State and of places outside the State will be exhibited, and the use of the machinery and implements connected therewith will be demonstrated and explained. A cattle show, and if possible, a pony show, will also be held in connection with the Exhibition every year. This year's Exhibition was opened by His Highness the Maharaja on the 5th instant, and I hope that all of you, gentlemen, have visited the exhibition and profited by it. The building known as the Special Reserve Police Lines has been fitted up for the Exhibition; the notice was however too short to admit of its complete adaptation as a permanent exhibition building, but next year we hope to effect the necessary improvements and additions so as to make the structure one befitting the object for which it is intended.

44. An exhibition of agricultural produce was held some months ago at Hoskote. It is worthy of note that it was got up and managed entirely by the local ryots under the guidance of the Taluk officers.

Cattle Shows.

45. Cattle shows were organized and held during the year at Ghati Subrahmanya in the Bangalore District, at Nandi in the Kolar District, at Chunchinkatte in the Mysore District, and at Kudli in the Shimoga District, in connection with the Jatras or annual festivals held at these places; and prizes were awarded to the exhibitors of the best cattle.

46. In December last, the Revenue Commissioner was deputed to visit the Exhibition at Calcutta with a view to study the working of the agricultural and other

implements exhibited there and to collect information regarding crops and vegetable products, likely to be of use to the State. As a result of his visit several varieties of paddy and other produce have been procured for trial.

Agricultural Chemist

47. The Agricultural Chemist has, during the year, continued his experiments in regard to the improvement of sugar production. By these experiments he claims to have demonstrated that both the quality of the sugar manufactured and the quantity of the yield may be so greatly improved as to enable Indian sugar to successfully compete with the foreign article. The results of Dr. Lehmann's experiments will shortly be published in the form of a bulletin. The utilizing of these results in the field of practical industry is, however, eminently a matter for private enterprise; but the Government will be prepared to give all possible help and expert advice to any persons who are willing to engage in the business.

Well-boring instruments.

48. With a view to obviate the loss that is often caused by the selection of unsuitable sites for wells for irrigation and other purposes, it has been decided that instruments for making trial-borings should be made available to the ryots. A set of well-boring instruments has been sanctioned for the Kolar District where the conditions are most favourable for such experiments.

Constitution of a Civil Veterinary Department.

49. As I told you last year, the beginnings of a Civil Veterinary Department were laid in 1905-06 by the appointment of an Inspector of Cattle Diseases. During the year that has passed the scheme was further developed, and it has been decided to organize a regular Veterinary Department in the State. The scheme when fully introduced will cost Rs. 50,000 per annum, and will provide for dispensaries in all Taluk head-quarters and other important centres and also for a staff of itinerating Veterinary Assistants, who will be able to move amongst the people and advise them as to the proper treatment of their cattle and the methods of housing them. There is, however, a dearth of duly qualified men for appointments in the department. The scheme has therefore to be introduced gradually as qualified men become available and the demands for their services increase. As a first instalment, the opening of four hospitals at Bangalore, Mysore, Chikmagalur and Anantapur and four dispensaries at Gubbi, Kolar, Hassan and Holalkere has been sanctioned during the current year.

Revenue Survey and Settlement.

50. During the year the Sringeri Jahgir was brought under settlement. The settlement involved the consideration of complicated questions of rights and tenures, and its

completion to the satisfaction alike of the superior and inferior landholder is chiefly due to the unrivalled local knowledge and experience of Colonel Grant. With the announcement of the rates of assessment in the Sringeri Jahgir, the original survey and settlement operations in the whole State will have been completed. The resurvey work was completed during the year in respect of the late Gudibanda and Anantapur Taluks and parts of the Shimoga and Belur Taluks. The original settlement was revised in the taluks of Molakalmuru, Channagiri and Bangalore, including the late Kengeri Taluk. Revised rates have been sanctioned for the Sorab and Sagar Taluks, and the proposals of the Survey and Settlement Superintendent in regard to the revision of the settlement of the Shikarpur Taluk are under the consideration of Government.

51. As a result of the revision, the assessment has been increased by 5 per cent in the Molakalmuru Taluk, by 21 per cent in Channagiri, 14 per cent in Sorab and 14 per cent in Bangalore. Considering the great advance that has taken place in the material prosperity of these tracts the increase in the assessment has been very moderate. The rates were capable of greater increase, but they have been kept down by reducing the garden assessment in accordance with the principles laid down in the rules of 1902. In the Sagar Taluk the effect of the revision is actually a reduction of 5 per cent in the total assessment and considerable reduction in the average garden and wet rates. The gardens in this Taluk and in the Sorab Taluk have been treated with exceptional liberality, so as to give them all the advantages which a light assessment can afford; and the Government hope that this liberal treatment, and the removal of the Halat duty with its attendant evils, will restore the supari industry of this tract to its former thriving condition.

Forests

52. The area of the State Forests was increased during the year by the addition of ten new blocks of an aggregate extent of 86 square miles. Attempts are being made by the Forest department to open markets for Mysore timber outside India. A consignment lately sent to Egypt has realised very good prices, and arrangements are under contemplation to regularly export timber to Egypt. The revenue from Sandal was Rs. 12,38,219 against Rs. 12,52,633 in the previous year. The net revenue of the Forest department during the year amounted to Rs. 12,27,440 as against Rs, 13,01,786 in 1905-06.

53. The system of disposal of bamboos and other forest produce by means of licenses through middlemen, which

has yielded such satisfactory results in the Mysore District, has been introduced tentatively for two years throughout the State, and is expected to greatly add to the convenience of the public by enabling them to get the licenses readily, while allowing forest officials to devote more time to their legitimate work of forest conservancy.

54. The Government have under consideration the question of enlisting the sympathy of landholders in the growth and preservation of Sandal trees on their holdings by giving them a direct pecuniary interest in the trees, and of affording them reasonable facilities for the removal of Sandal trees which cause obstruction to their agricultural or other operations.

55. A special reward of Rs. 10,000 has been offered to any one who will discover a remedy for spike disease in Sandal trees.

Agricultural Banks.

56. It is a matter for regret that the management of Agricultural Banks shows no signs of improvement. The amount repaid by the Banks during the year was about Rs. 90,000, and there is still a balance of nearly 12 lakhs to be recovered. Owing to their persistent default, the Government loans to the Banks at Talya and Tavarekere have been ordered to be withdrawn. To facilitate the recovery of Government loans the Inspector of Agricultural Banks was authorized to exercise the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under Chapter XI of the Land Revenue Code so far as may be necessary for the purposes of such recovery.

Co-operative Societies.

57. Turning now from the subject of Agricultural Banks to that of Co-operative Societies, we find an encouraging record of progress. His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to show his personal interest in these Societies by grants of money from his private purse. The Government have, besides granting the Societies exemption from Stamp and Registration fees, passed rules to facilitate the settlement of disputes arising in connection with the business of a society by arbitration, and have also recently decided to set apart a sum of fifteen thousand rupees to be given as advances to these Societies.

58. There are now 15 Societies working in the State as against 7 during the last year. Two of the societies are Grain Banks. Two work for the benefit of weavers, and one of them, that at Saligram, deputed one of its members to Baroda to study the improved processes of weaving introduced in the Weaving Institute there.

59. In accordance with the Resolutions adopted at the Co-operative Conference at Simla, Government have sanctioned the appointment of an Honorary organizer of

Co-operative Societies, and Mr. M. S. Narayana Rao, retired Deputy Commissioner, has been selected for the work.

Public Works.

60. The total expenditure incurred during the year on Public Works amounted to Rs. 47,28,828, of which Rs. 13,12,202 was spent on Irrigation, Rs. 27,92,960 on Civil works, Rs. 27,961 on Military works and Rs. 5,95,705 on the Cauvery Power works.

Irrigation.

61. Satisfactory progress was made on the Marikanave project, the outlay during the year being Rs. 2,73,000. The dam is practically complete. The irrigation channels have been excavated to almost their full sanctioned length and the masonry works on them are in progress. Water is being now supplied to the ryots for cultivation in the first 14 miles of the left channel and up to the 13th mile of the right channel. Equally good progress was made on the other irrigation works on hand. The usual grant of a lakh of rupees was allotted for the restoration of minor tanks, out of which a sum of Rs. 68,000 was spent on actual work carried out. A sum of Rs. 12,600 has been advanced to the ryots for doing their share of earth-work.

62. Two projects for Famine Protection works were sanctioned during the year at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,76,492. They are the opening out of a channel from the Naganna anikat to feed the Tarikere valley tanks, and the construction of a reservoir across the Nugu river near Beerval in the Mysore District. The projects for constructing tanks near Channapatna and on the Suvarnavati river in the Mysore District were abandoned as being either not remunerative or otherwise not desirable to undertake.

Communications.

63. Under "Communications" the following were the chief works in progress during the year:—the opening out of the remaining section of the Saklespur-Arehalli road, improvements to the Bisle ghat road; the opening out of the Sorab-Anavatti road, the extension of the Avinhalli-Karur road and the improvement of the Shimoga-Mangalore road. Two bridges were completed during the year, one over the Hemavati at Anjur and the other over the Bhadra at Magundi.

Cauvery Power Scheme.

64. The total expenditure on the Cauvery Power Scheme was Rs. 5,95,705, of which Rs. 2,83,362 was spent on the Third Installation. The gross revenue realized during the year was Rs. 20,11,554. Deducting the working expenses, the net revenue was Rs. 17,51,893, which was Rs. 1,92,000 more than the Budget Estimate.

State Railways.

65. The total net earnings on the open lines of railway owned by the State aggregated Rs. 10,67,644 against

Rs. 10,99,143 in 1905-06. There was a rise in the gross receipts from Rs. 26,30,765 to Rs. 26,79,282, but the working expenses exceeded those for the previous year by Rs. 80,016. The capital outlay up to the end of June 1907 was Rs. 2,36,81,370. The percentage of net earnings to capital outlay was 4·50 as compared with 4·73 during the last year. The percentage of working expenses to gross earnings was 60·15 against 58·22.

Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway.

66. A guarantee of four per cent was sanctioned to the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway Company upon the capital cost of the line. The project received from the Company for the construction of the line has been forwarded for the sanction of the Government of India.

Steam Tramway in the Shimoga District.

67. During the year the Government granted to the Mysore Manganese Company the concession to construct a Steam Tramway from the mines at Kumsi to the Shimoga Railway Station. The line is under construction.

Unions.

68. At the commencement of the year there were 47 Village Unions under the District Boards. During the year 198 villages each containing more than 300 houses or 1,000 inhabitants were constituted as Unions.

Municipalities.

69. There are now 88 Municipalities in the State, one more than during last year. The Mysore Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906, was passed into law during the year and now governs the Bangalore and Mysore Municipal Councils. Government intend to bring under the new Regulation all District head-quarter towns and other Municipal towns containing a population of more than 5,000.

70. A project for the supply of water to the Harihar town at a cost of Rs. 16,790 was sanctioned during the year. A project for the improvement of Melkote is ready. It is proposed to constitute the town into a Municipality under the new Municipal Regulation and to ask the Municipal Council to contribute towards the cost of improvements by the imposition of a small tax on pilgrims. A drainage project for Chikmagalur and drainage and water supply projects for Shimoga and Seringapatam are also under preparation.

71. The Vani Vilas water works of the Mysore City were transferred to the management of the Public Works department, the Municipal contribution for maintenance being fixed at Rs. 12,000 a year. Arrangements have been made to improve the supply of water by installing an additional steam plant. It is intended to work the plant

with electricity when the third installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme is completed. When this is done an abundant and cheap supply of water will be ensured.

72. In connection with the third installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme, a project costing Rs. 4,40,000 has been sanctioned for lighting the Mysore City with electricity, and the Municipality has agreed to pay a contribution of Rs. 10,000 a year.

73. The total sum at the disposal of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board, during the year, including the State grant of Rs. 3,82,710, was Rs. 4,32,545. The total sum expended on various works of improvements was Rs. 3,61,697.

Plague.

74. During the year there were 5,969 attacks and 4,278 deaths from plague, as against 3,033 attacks and 2,136 deaths in the previous year. The Bangalore District suffered the most and the Chitaldrug District the least, the former reporting 1,771 attacks and 1,165 deaths and the latter only 3 imported cases and 3 deaths. The largest number of cases occurred in the month of October, and the smallest number in July.

75. The preventive measures adopted during the year were the same as in previous years, *viz.*, (i) evacuation of infected localities, (ii) disinfection and (iii) campaign against rats. Prompt evacuation of infected houses followed by thorough desiccation is reported to have had, in most cases, the effect of stamping out the disease. In pursuance of the policy which has been followed from the first appearance of plague in the State, every facility was afforded for evacuation, by supplying shed materials free of cost to the deserving poor and at cost price to others, and by making provision for the safe custody of property in the evacuated villages. Recent investigations have shown that the medium of transmission of plague from rat to rat and from rat to man is the rat-flea. The campaign against rats set on foot in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore in 1905-06 was vigorously continued and was extended to a few places in the Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts. The total expenditure incurred during the year in connection with plague preventive measures in the State was Rs. 77,000.

Formation of a Department of Public Health.

76. As you are aware, the State has spent very large sums of money in combating the plague from the time the disease first broke out. At the same time, the Government have felt that for the successful prevention of plague, cholera and other epidemics it was essential that a properly equipped Health Department should be organized. They have accordingly sanctioned the constitution of a

Department of Public Health for the State, with a properly qualified staff.

77. The Department, as constituted under orders passed on the 10th August last, consists of a Sanitary Commissioner, a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, 3 Divisional Sanitary Officers, 3 Health Officers, 8 District Sanitary Officers, Sanitary Inspectors, Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators.

78. The Senior Surgeon will continue to be *ex-officio* Sanitary Commissioner and, as such, will be directly responsible for the administration of the department. As he has other duties, both numerous and exacting, attached to his office, he will be given a full-time Deputy who will practically control the department. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner will also be Inspector of Vaccination. The State will be divided into three divisions, each in charge of a Divisional Sanitary Officer. For the eight Districts there will be eight District Sanitary Officers. Taluk Boards and Municipalities will have Sanitary Inspectors and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors. Health Officers will be appointed for the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and the Kolar Gold Fields.

79. Advisory Sanitary Boards have also been constituted, a Central Sanitary Board for the State and District Sanitary Boards for each District. The Central Sanitary Board consists of the Sanitary Commissioner, the Revenue Commissioner, the Chief Engineer, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and the Sanitary Engineer. Its duty is to consider all schemes submitted to it by the District Sanitary Boards and advise Government as to their desirability. The District Sanitary Board will consist of the Deputy Commissioner of the District, the Divisional Sanitary Officer, the District Engineer, the District Medica Officer, the District Sanitary Officer and two Municipal or Local Board members. The duty of these Boards is to advise Municipal and District Boards in regard to all schemes for Sanitary improvements not involving an expenditure of over Rs. 1,000. More costly schemes will be submitted to the Central Sanitary Board.

80. In connection with the Health department there will also be a Public Health Institute with a Laboratory attached to it.

81. As the present Vaccinators have been found to be unsatisfactory as a class, they will be replaced by a smaller number of better qualified and better paid men who will also be mounted and will thus be able to do the work done by two or three of the present class of men.

The Vaccinators will be placed under the control of the District Sanitary Officers.

82. The scheme will be brought into operation gradually, as duly trained and qualified men become available for the several appointments.

83. The annual expenditure of the department when fully brought into operation will be Rs. 79,620. Deducting the sum of Rs. 25,188 that the Government is now spending on Sanitary and Vaccination establishments the net additional expenditure involved will be Rs. 54,432. The Government have every hope that the work of the department will bear fruit in the prevention of epidemics like the plague, small-pox and cholera, and in the removal of various preventible causes that now contribute to increase the rate of infant and adult mortality. The Government also trust that the labours of the department will meet with the hearty co-operation of the people, which is essential to the success of any scheme of general amelioration; and it rests with you, gentlemen, as men of intelligence and influence, to exert yourselves to bring about this desirable result.

Vital Statistics.

84. The total number of births recorded during the year was 88,295 as against 95,543 in the preceding year. The number of deaths was 113,839 as against 81,495. Cholera prevailed largely in the Mysore and Shimoga Districts and accounted for nearly one-tenth of the mortality.

Mining.

85. The year was one of remarkable activity in connection with mining operations, owing chiefly to the rapid increase of prospecting work for minerals. No less than 136 Prospecting Licenses and 71 Exploring Licenses were granted during the year. Forty-two existing Prospecting Licenses were also renewed.

Gold.

86. The total output of gold during the year was about 535,370 ounces, of an estimated value of £2,068,970, as against 595,291 ounces, valued at £2,274,786, in 1905-06. The royalty due to Government on the production of the year was Rs. 15,53,526, as against Rs. 17,16,513 last year. This decrease was chiefly due to the diminished returns from the Champion Reef Mine, which at the beginning of 1906 was the largest gold producer on the Kolar Field, but which during the past eighteen months has been obliged to reduce its output by nearly 40 per cent. This, though a matter for regret, is not a cause for serious alarm. There is no reason to suppose that the limits of the zone of paying ore have been reached, or that ore bodies of increasing value will not be found at greater depth. In fact the

Mysore Mine, which is adjacent to the Champion Reef passed through a very extensive zone of poor ore; but now it has got into rich ore and is working very satisfactorily. As regards the smaller mines, I regret to say that the Coromandel mine has practically closed down, and that the Tank mine is about to do so.

87. Outside the Kolar Gold Fields, the Woolagiri mine near Nanjangud produced 171 ounces from some experimental crushings in the course of prospecting development work.

88. Vigorous prospecting for gold is being carried on in several localities. None of these have as yet reached a producing stage, but there are promising prospects on several of them.

89. Increased attention was paid during the year to prospecting for manganese ores, and many fresh deposits were discovered. The success of the Mysore Manganese Company, Ltd., caused a great rush for manganese lands; but it was felt that as that Company was the pioneer of an industry new to the State it required some protection. The Government accordingly decided to withhold the the issue of further licenses in the Shimoga District until the conditions of successfully working the mineral were recognised. In December 1906 this restriction was limited to an area of 13 miles round Ayanur, and the rest of the Shimoga District was thrown open to prospectors. As a tentative measure it was also decided to permit manganese to be mined under prospecting licenses for a period of three years without insisting on mining leases being taken out. A further consideration of the matter has shown that where actual mining operations have to be undertaken, involving a large outlay of capital, the issue of long period leases will be desirable, and that the tying up of large areas under prospecting licenses is undesirable. It is under contemplation, therefore, to provide for the issue of suitable leases for manganese mining and to set free the large areas now held under prospecting licenses. Manganese

90. The following statement shows the approximate quantities and value of manganese ore already obtained:—

Year.	Ore obtained.	Ore sold.	Value.	Royalty.
			Rs.	Rs.
1905-06	20,278	15,050	3,21,185	5,643
1906-07	63,181	50,247	10,37,901	20,209

91. A number of licenses for working the various deposits of chrome ore have also been issued, and prospecting operations are in progress in several blocks. Large quantities of a rather low grade ore have been located in Chrome.

the Hassan District. This ore will require concentration for export, and an experimental plant for effecting this is in course of erection near Tagadur.

Judicial.

92. In an earlier part of the address I have referred to the retrenchments in the Judicial department. As a consequence of these measures, several important changes were effected during the year. The District and Sessions Court at Bangalore, and the second Additional Munsiff's Courts at Bangalore and Mysore were abolished; so also were the Munsiff's Courts at Yedahalli and Dodballapur, and the Sub-Judge's Courts at Hassan and Chikmagalur. In place of the last two, Munsiff's Courts were established at Hassan and Chikmagalur.

93. Owing to these changes the territorial jurisdiction of some of the Courts has been altered or extended with due regard to public convenience. The Munsiff of Hassan exercises jurisdiction over the Hassan, Belur, Arsikere and Manjarabad Taluks; and the Munsiff of Chikmagalur exercises jurisdiction over the whole of the Kadur District with the exception of the Yedahalli Sub-Taluk, which has been added to the territorial jurisdiction of the Munsiff of Shimoga. The jurisdiction of the Sub-Judge of Mysore has been extended over the Revenue District of Hassan.

94. In consequence of the abolition of the District and Sessions Court at Bangalore, the Chief Court was invested with the original civil and criminal work of the District Court and unlimited civil jurisdiction was conferred on the Sub-Judge of Bangalore.

Divesting Amildars of Magisterial functions.

95. Another important change recently sanctioned by His Highness is the relieving of the Amildars of Kolar, Hassan, Maddagiri, Hole-Narsipur and Sagar of their magisterial functions and investing the Munsiffs at these stations with the powers of magistrates of the second class. Similarly the Amildars of Bangalore and Mysore have been instructed not to exercise their magisterial powers and their magisterial duties have been assigned to the respective City Magistrates.

Police.

96. I am glad to say that there has been a steady decrease in heinous crimes, such as dacoity, robbery and serious house-breaking and theft. In my address last year, I referred to the investigation centre scheme which had been tentatively introduced into the Shimoga District and of which the chief features are a better distribution of the Police force and the assignment of the duty of investigating cases reported to the Police, to responsible officers of and above the rank of Jamadar. The scheme

is reported to be working satisfactorily in the Shimoga District, and it is proposed to re-organize the Police force in the other districts also on a similar basis.

Excise.

97. On the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee certain changes were made in the Excise department. The office of the Deputy Excise Commissioner was abolished. The appointment of a separate District Excise Officer for each district was finally decided upon. In 4 out of the 8 Districts, the District Excise Officer will be an officer of the grade of Assistant Commissioner, while in the remaining 4 Districts, where the work is light, the District Excise Officer will be an officer of the grade of Amildar. The rates of tree-tax on date and bagani trees were increased by annas 4 and annas 8 respectively, while the separate levy of local cess on tree-tax and on the rental of toddy shops was discontinued. The duty on ganja was raised to Rs. 5. And finally, it was decided to introduce the system of Government bonded warehouses in the several taluk head-quarter stations on the lines formulated by the Indian Excise Committee.

Education

98. The number of educational institutions in the State fell from 4,093 to 3,932, the decrease being confined to private institutions.

Scholarships for depressed classes.

99. With the object of providing greater facilities for the education of the depressed classes, eight scholarships of Rs. 2 each per mensem were instituted, chiefly for the benefit of Lambani and Begari pupils. The number of District scholarships of Rs. 5 each to Shimoga students in the Central and the Maharaja's Colleges was raised from 10 to 12. In addition to the usual Engineering and Medical scholarships, ten technical scholarships were also awarded.

100. Several important changes have been introduced in the working of the Education department. A revised code of rules was passed for the guidance of Inspecting Officers of schools. A Text Book Committee was organized. The question of re-arranging the Colleges in the State to suit the requirements of the new University Regulations is before Government. A number of professors and teachers were deputed to Madras to attend the lectures on Experimental teaching in Mathematics. The Inspector-General of Education and a number of teachers were also deputed to visit the recent Madras Educational Exhibition.

Raising the pay of Village School Masters.

101. The necessity of raising the pay of Village School Masters to a minimum of Rs. 10 has long been recognized by Government. The question engaged the serious attention of Government during the year and orders have now been passed raising by one rupee the pay of all school

masters drawing less than Rs. 10, as a first step towards raising their pay to Rs. 10 within the next year or two.

Abolition of Fees in Primary Vernacular Classes.

102. Another important question that engaged attention was the abolition of fees in village schools. In order to place the benefits of Elementary education within the reach of the poorest classes in rural parts, it has been decided to abolish the levy of school fees in the Lower and Upper Primary classes of Village Elementary Schools.

Introduction of Kindergarten and Manual Training.

103. Another very important measure which Government have recently sanctioned is in connection with Kindergarten and Manual Instruction. A good system of education for boys and girls should have for its object the training of all their faculties, particularly their powers of observation and exact description. This element is wanting in the system of education now in force, and the scheme recently sanctioned aims at removing this defect and developing those faculties of the mind which are essential to all branches of modern scientific study. The services of an English lady expert in Kindergarten and of an American expert in Manual Training have been secured for a period of six months. They will give teachers a training in Kindergarten methods and principles, nature study, school gardening and manual instruction of various kinds. They will also organize a scheme of instruction in these subjects as well as in drawing, designing, painting and clay modelling. Six Manual Training and Art Instructors will also be employed temporarily. The cost of the whole scheme will come to about Rs. 45,000.

Female Education.

104. Female Education is making steady progress. During the year, one Brahmin lady teacher of the Maharani's College passed the History Branch of the B.A. Degree Examination, one Eurasian lady passed the F.A. Examination and a Brahmin lady passed the Matriculation Examination.

Technical Education.

105. The Industrial and Commercial schools of the State did good work. The Superintendents of some of them were deputed to attend the Industrial Exhibition at Calcutta.

106. You will be glad to hear that the construction of the buildings for the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore will be taken up shortly and for this purpose a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 out of the Rs. 5,00,000 promised by the Government has been provided in the budget.

Vakkaligar Sangha.

107. Before I conclude I should like to make a reference to the Vakkaligar Sangha which was started last year and which has this year begun its second Conference

under the distinguished patronage of His Highness the Maharaja. The Sangha aims at ameliorating the condition of the cultivating classes who form the bulk of the population and the backbone of its agricultural and industrial prosperity. They have hitherto been rather backward in regard to education, but some of the public spirited young men of the community who have benefited by modern education have for some time been endeavouring to improve the condition of their fellowmen and have started this association to promote the material, intellectual and moral interests of the great Vakkaliga population. It is most gratifying to see the readiness with which all sections and grades of the community have responded to the appeal of the leaders of the movement and co-operated with them in promoting the objects of the Sangha.

108. I shall close my address by briefly referring to the visit paid by His Highness the Maharaja to Calcutta during the last cold weather at the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy. At Calcutta, His Highness the Maharaja was the guest of His Excellency, and while there he visited the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held in connection with the National Congress. It was while His Highness was in Calcutta that the intelligence was received that His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor had been pleased to confer on His Highness the title of G.C.S.I., with which he was invested later, on the historic occasion of the visit of the Amir of Afghanistan to Agra. This event was, as you are aware, received with demonstrations of joy by all classes of His Highness's subjects, and the enthusiastic reception accorded to His Highness during his recent tour through parts of the Mysore and Bangalore Districts and through the Kolar District, afforded a further proof of the feelings of affectionate loyalty and personal devotion which His Highness has inspired in the minds of the people.

V. P. MADHAVA RAO,
Dewan of Mysore.

Heads of Expenditure		Final 1905-06
Subsidy		35,00,000
Civil List		16,00,000
Pensions to the Members of the Ruling Family		3,40,000
Political Pensions including allowances in lieu of Jahgirs		86,436
	Total ...	55,26,436
Refunds and Drawbacks—		
Irrigation Cess merged in Land Revenue		1,56,444
Other Items		78,068
	Total ...	2,34,512
Land Revenue Charges—		
Revenue Commissioner		40,243
Deputy Commissioners and Establishments		1,89,972
Assistant Commissioners and Establishments		1,14,925
Taluk Establishments		4,13,558
Contingencies, and Supplies and Services		17,618
Miscellaneous		26,859
Remuneration to Shanbhogs and Patels		7,06,901
Survey and Settlement		1,82,069
Inam		7,973
	Total ...	17,00,118
Stamps		26,286
Excise		3,26,741
Sayer		15,685
Forests including Kheddas		7,88,877
Mining		16,401
Registration		87,166
Amrut Mahal		33,388
	Total ...	12,94,544
Interest—		
Interest on 4 per cent Mysore State Loan of 1906-07		...
Interest on Mysore Debenture Loan of 20 lakhs		50
Interest on Savings Bank Deposits		2,85,827
Interest on Charity Fund		16,175
Interest on Insurance Fund		37,268
Refunds		1,113
	Total ...	3,40,433
General Administration		5,25,358
Law and Justice—Courts of Law		9,47,049
Jails		1,21,881
Police		9,92,467
Education		7,72,549
Muzrai		3,47,209
Medical		5,92,314
Government Houses		3,08,516
Scientific and other Minor Departments		3,02,572
	Total ...	49,09,915
Miscellaneous Charges—		
Superannuation Pensions and Gratuities		4,55,763
Civil Furlough Allowances		...
Stationery and Printing		1,82,658
Premia on Govt. of India Pro-Notes purchased		6,293
Other Items		5,56,491
	Total ...	12,01,205
Plague		1,10,174
Famine Relief		5,000
Public Works		33,75,336
Army		13,51,040
State Railways—		
Interest on expended portion of Railway Capital of the Mysore-Harihar line		7,12,828
Revenue Account		17,03,135
Railways—Capital Account		3,30,593
	Total ...	27,46,556
Cauvery Power Scheme—		
Revenue Account—Working Expenses		2,41,413
Interest on debt		...
Redemption of Loan		...
Capital Outlay		1,02,961
	Total ...	3,44,374
	Grand Total ...	231,39,643
Capital Outlay not charged to Revenue—		
Cauvery Power Scheme Third Installation		228

Remarks
Increase due to collection of suspended instalments of 1905-06.
Increase due to larger consumption.
Decrease due to the difficulty in carting timber for want of sufficient labor and of the required number of waggons.
Decrease due to diminished output.
Increase due to the supply of water being sufficient to meet the demand
Increase due to growth of traffic. Increase was owing to the high contract rate per horse power and to more demand for power.

Heads of Receipts	Final 1905-06	Prelimina 1906-07
Land Revenue	91,0:,029	1,00,31,
Salt	11,411	18,(
Stamps	7,88,352	7,58,(
Excise—(*a*) Arrack	18,78,431	20,01,
(*b*) Toddy	18,49,471	18,66,
(*c*) Miscellaneous	1,15,798	1,08,
Total, Excise ...	38,43,700	39,76,
Sayer	3,25,550	3,67,(
Mohatarfa	3,24,432	3,29,(
Forests—(*a*) Sandalwood	12,52,633	12,38,(
(*b*) Timber	4,31,058	3,50,(
(*c*) Other Forest items	5,16,883	2,95,(
(*d*) Kheddas	90,089	.....
Total, Forests ...	20,90,663	18,84,(
Mining—(*a*) Five per cent Royalty	17,74,993	16,01,(
(*b*) Prospecting license fees, premia on new leases granted	16,884	15,(
Total, Mining ..	17,91,877	16,46,(
Registration	1,57,832	1,43,(
Amrut Mahal	48,323	4,(
State Investments and Bank Deposits—		
(*a*) Interest on Government Securities	2,30,060	2,24,(
(*b*) Interest on Deposits in the Madras Bank	62,290	57,(
(*c*) Profit on Government of India Securities sold ..	.....	.....
Total, State Investments, etc. ...	2,92,350	2,62,(
Interest on Loans and Arrears of Revenue	95,570	72,(
Law and Justice—(*a*) Courts of Law	52,798	52,(
(*b*) Jails	21,786	23,(
Total, Law and Justice ...	74,584	76,(
Police	24,430	33,(
Education	1,21,135	1,29,(
Medical	1,02,600	79,(
Scientific and other Minor Departments...	15,113	20,(
Stationery and Printing	7,231	8,(
Public Works	2,40,618	3,15,(
Other Items	2,09,141	1,78,(
Total ...	1,96,66,941	2,03,87,(
State Railways—Revenue Account	26,18,748	26,79,(
Cauvery Power Scheme	19,09,454	20,11,(
Grand Total ...	2,41,95,143	2,50,78,(

ence	Remarks.
...	
...	
...	
2,594	
2,594	
...	
20,218	
20,218	
14,227	
2,314	
1,709	
12,024	
2,498	
4,915	
,04,877	Increase due to the corresponding increase in collection.
1,383	
220	
,33,355	
619	
9,746	
1,627	
,31,802	Decrease chiefly due to restricted timber operations for want of labor.
1,466	
1,624	
3,561	
,50,445	
8,722	
625	
35,827	Decrease mainly due to conversion of Rs. 20 lakhs into the 4 per cent loan.
8	
4,827	
713	
22,374	
18,930	
18,770	
6,079	
5,637	
29,857	
6,193	
64,735*	* Increase due to higher rate of pay drawn by the permanent Senior Surgeon, to the appointment of an acting Senior Surgeon, to the Maternity Hospital charges being borne by Government, and to a special building grant of Rs. 25,000.
1,37,065†	
42,055‡	
90,119	† Decrease due to absence of special expenditure on account of the visit of T.R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales, which was special to the previous year.
76,382§	
...	‡ Decrease due to retirement of Mr. Rice, to less expenditure on experimental farms, etc.
10,459	
77	§ Increase due to the expansion of the pension list.
1,126	
85,638	
33,216	
1,95,000	
2,09,181	Decrease mainly due to smaller grant.
16,853	
172	
85,798	
70,589	
15,381	
18,248	
11,344	
1,33,338	
50,279	
1,12,646	
2,980	
...	

APPENDIX B.

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BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1907-08.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS	Accounts, 1905-1906	Revised Estimate, 1906-1907	Budget Estimate, 1907-1908
A—Principal Heads of Revenue—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I Land Revenue ...	91,02,029	99,50,000	99,50,000
II Forest	20,90,663	19,80,000	20,50,000
III Excise	38,43,700	38,80,000	39,00,000
IV Assessed Taxes ...	3,24,432	3,20,000	3,30,000
V Sayer Customs ...	3,25,550	3,05,000	.....
VI Salt	11,411	18,000	16,000
VII Stamps	7,88,352	7,70,000	7,85,000
VIII Registration	1,57,832	1,44,000	1,37,000
Total ...	1,66,43,969	1,74,27,000	1,71,68,000
AA—Mining Revenue—			
IX Mining Royalty and Leases ...	17,91,877	15,80,000	15,50,000
B—Interest—			
X Interest	95,570	1,09,000	1,16,000
XI Profit or Loss ...	2,92,350	2,67,000	4,36,000
Total ...	3,87,920	3,76,000	5,52,000
D—Receipts by Civil Depts.—			
XIIA Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	52,798	54,000	52,000
XIIB Law and Justice—Jails ...	21,786	24,000	25,000
XIII Police	24,430	31,000	25,000
XIV Education	1,21,135	130,000	1,20,000
XV Medical	1,02,600	1,00,000	1,03,000
XVI Scientific and other Minor Departments.	63,436	74,000	72,000
Total ...	3,86,185	4,13,000	3,97,000
E—Miscellaneous—			
XVII Receipts in aid of Superannuation Pensions.	4,046	2,000	2,000
XVIII Stationery and Printing ...	7,231	9,600	8,000
XIX Miscellaneous ...	1,75,194	1,37,000	1,37,00
Total ...	1,86,471	1,48,000	1,47,000
EE—XX Military ...	29,901	30,000	30,000
H—Railways—			
XXI State Railways—Revenue Account ...	26,18,748	26,50,000	26,25,000
K—XXII Public Works ...	2,40,618	2,96,000	3,71,000
L—XXIII Cauvery Power Scheme.	19,09,454	18,60,000	16,00,000
Total Revenue and Receipts ...	2,41,95,143	247,80,000	244,40,000
Deficit	...	...	.....
Grand Total ...	2,41,95,143	247,80,000	2,44,40,000
Balance of the loan raised on account of 3rd Installation, Cauvery Power Scheme ...	...	20,00,000	13,94,000

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Accounts, 1905-1906	Revised Estimate, 1906-1907	Budget Estimate, 1907-1908
A—Direct Demands on the Revenue—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	2,34,512	2,17,000	2,22,000
Charges in respect of collection, *viz* :—			
2. Land Revenue	17,00,118	17,69,000	17,98,000
3. Forest	7,88,877	6,80,000	7,33,000
4. Excise	3,26,741	3,40,000	3,18,000
6. Sayer Customs	15,685	14,000	1,000
8. Stamps	25,286	25,000	26,000
9. Registration	87,166	86,000	85,000
Total ...	31,79,385	31,31,000	31,83,000
AA—10. Charges against Mining Revenue	16,401	16,000	18,000
B—Interest—			
11. Interest on Ordinary Debt	50	21,000	11,000
12. Interest on other obligations	3,40,383	3,29,000	2,93,000
13. Profit or Loss	6,293	8,000	11,000
Total ...	3,46,726	3,58,000	3,15,000
C—14. Palace ...	19,40,000	19,40,000	19,40,000
D—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—			
15. General Administration ...	8,33,875	7,66,000	6,72,000
16A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	9,47,049	9,18,000	8,86,000
16B. Law and Justice—Jails ...	1,21,881	1,26,000	1,25,000
17. Police	9,92,467	9,79,000	9,92,000
18. Education	7,72,549	8,04,000	10,83,000
19. Muzrai or Religious and Charitable Institutions.	3,47,268	3,42,000	3,35,000
20. Medical	5,92,314	6,54,000	6,70,000
21. Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	3,35,960	2,90,000	3,37,000
Total ...	49,43,303	48,79,000	51,00,000
E—Miscellaneous Civil Charges—			
22. Civil Furlough Allowances.	.....	.....	.....
23. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	35,86,436	35,87,000	35,87,000
24. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ...	4,55,763	5,17,000	5,84,000
25. Stationery and Printing ...	1,82,658	2,38,000	2,20,000
26. Miscellaneous	6,66,664	6,45,000	5,13,000
Total ...	48,91,521	49,87,000	49,02,000
EE—27. Military ...	13,51,040	13,60,000	13,76,000
F—Famine Relief & Insurance—			
28. Famine Relief	5,000		
29. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt		2,00,000	2,00,000
Total Civil Heads ...	5,000	2,00,000	2,00,000
H—Railways—			
30. State Railways—Revenue Account ...	24,15,963	25,15,000	25,52,000
J—Irrigation—			
31. Major Works	10,67,631	8,73,000	6,12,000
32. Minor Works	2,10,734	1,93,000	2,01,000
Total ...	12,78,365	10,66,000	8,13,000
K—Other Public Works—			
33A. Civil Works	20,77,173	21,37,000	20,24,000
33B. Military Works ...	19,799	28,000	27,000
34. Construction of Railways ...	3,30,593	2,67,000	3,50,000
Total	24,27,565	24,32,000	24,01,000
L—Cauvery Power Scheme—			
36. Revenue Account—			
Working Expenses ...	2,41,413	2,00,000	3,21,000
Interest on Debt ...	.	14,000	70,000
Redemption of Loan ...	.	1,33,000	1,33,000
Appropriation for Repayment of Capital	.	13,53,000	10,34,000
36. Capital Outlay—			
I Installation ...	—10,617	—18,000	.....
II Installation ...	58,772	.....	.....
Bangalore Lighting and Power Supply	54,806	88,000	42,000
Total ...	3,44,374	18,60,000	16,00,000
Total, Expenditure ...	2,31,39,643	2,47,44,000	2,44,00,000
Surplus	10,55,500	36,000	40,000
Grand Total ...	2,41,95,143	2,47,80,000	2,44,40,000
N.—Capital outlay not charged to Revenue—			
37. Cauvery Power Scheme—Installation ...	228	3,56,000	13,94,000

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APPENDIX C.

In thousands of rupees.

	Accounts 1905-06	Accounts 1906-07 preliminary	Budget 1907-08
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Ordinary Revenue, excluding Mining Revenue, Cauvery Power Scheme, Public Works and Railways ...	1,83,61	1,84,56	1,83,22
Cauvery Power Scheme (net)	15,65	1,607	10,76
Mining Revenue	17,92	1,647	15,50
Railways (net)	2,03	1,78	73
Public Works—Sale of water	2,14	2,85	3,43
Total ...	2,21,35	2,21,73	2,13,64
Expenditure.			
Total Civil Expenditure excluding Public Works, Special expenses, Contribution and Capital Outlay... ...	1,60,56	1,61,87	1,64,18
Contribution to Municipalities	3,20	3,93	2,17
Public Works	33,73	31,66	28,64
Cauvery Power Scheme Capital Outlay charged to Revenue	...	53	42
Railway Capital Outlay	3,31	2.60	3,50
Loss of Revenue due to drought	7,00	...	...
Special expenditure	3,00	1,72	3,99
Total ...	21,080	2,02,31	2,02,90
Total Surplus + or Deficit— ...	+ 10,55	+ 19,42*	+ 10,74*

* Does not include famine reserve of 2 lakhs.